REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,216—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sundi Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

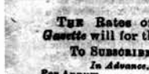
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

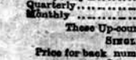
The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, on SATURDAY, the 25th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de l'Inde regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

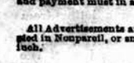
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

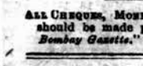
The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd May 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on TUESDAY, the 28th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.



THE Steam Ship ATALANTA 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool..... Rs. 450
,, ,, Suez..... ,, 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th and on the 1st *of each month.*

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Including Provisions.

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

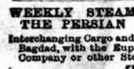
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
IA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
RYDALL HALL.....	2,700 350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL...	2,100 300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	2,200 300	At	
*PEKEE HALL.....	2,700 350	fortnightly intervals.	
*WISTOW HALL.....	2,700 350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp
Price—Four Annas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th May.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow....	31st do.
— PERA	2120	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot.....	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s) MIRZAPORE ..	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TEHERAN.....	2589	400	A. H. Johnson. 27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT.....	3141	530	G. C. Burne....24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM.....	3038	500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.
TANJORE....	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman 21st June.

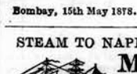
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.



MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 28th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to

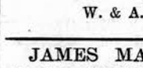
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,
THE FINE IRON SHIP
SIMLA,

NOW on her way out to Bombay, and almost due, from the Clyde.

For particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Faggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed James Madden & Co. Bombay.

SHIP COLDSTREAM, CAPTAIN J. WALKER, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the Ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Coldstream.

Bombay, 18th May 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and fancy goods in trade of the undersigned, closing their establishment.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will dispose off by Public Auction, at their room, the following goods consisting of—

Rich cut glassware such as liquor, and wine glasses, beer and soda tumblers, decanters, salt cellars, white coloured and gold bordered dinner sets, breakfast and dessert sets, fish bowls, sets of jugs and basins, tea pots, best electro-plated tea sets, travelling beer mugs with glass bottoms in cases, rich set of spoons and forks in case, silver light storm-proof table lamps with bronze figured and glass stands, nice parian figures of different subjects, a large number of bronze figures of various objects, large and small size mahogany dressing glasses with and without marble slab, splendid flower vases under domes with crystals, flowers and leaves and with porcelain flower pots, very large size chemian flower vases, a large selection of oleograph chromos, photographic and lithographic pictures in rich frames, sample pieces of carpets, marble table, time-pieces with and without alarms, large size mirror plateaus, leather dressing and shaving cases, silk umbrellas, Malacca silver-mounted walking-sticks, riding whips, courier bags, stereoscopes, one tea-nautical ship with music, carpenter tool chest, ladies and gentlemen's shoes, Bohemian glass, tin, and wooden powder boxes with puffs, spare puffs, cologne water, pomatums, lady's and gentleman's silk socks and stockings, opera glasses, colour boxes, sample cutlery consisting of pocket knives, spare domes, shades, shells, accordians, &c., &c.

Gold jewellery consisting of watch guards, charms, double and single lockets, gold finger rings, pens and pencils, illuminium silver watches, spectacles, eye glasses, &c.

Lots of wines consisting of port-wine, sherry Madeira liquor, peppermint cordial, Italian wine, 50 dozen quarts of Anglo-Bavarian beer.

Furniture consisting of one writing table with 14 drawers, office table, chairs, blackwood cupboards with glass door show cases, counter tables in 6 pieces, blackwood and teakwood, presses, shelves, iron treasury.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co
Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

PROSPECTUS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,25,000 IN 1,250 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH, TO BE PAID IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

Directors.

J. A. FORBES, Esq.	CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Esq.
A. W. FORDE, Esq., C.E.,	RUGGONATH NARAYEN
J. GORDON, Esq.	KHOTE, Esq.
NASABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.	

Agents.

Messrs. FORBES & Co.

THIS Company is established for the purpose of providing a constant supply of pure transparent block Ice at a price that will bring it within the means of a very large portion of the inhabitants, who at the prices now charged cannot afford to use it except as a luxury.

Arrangements have been made with the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London and Manchester, to provide machinery (Siddeley and Company's Patents) capable of producing ten tons of Ice in every 24 hours. The machinery is similar to that now in use in Manchester, where 30 tons of Ice are produced daily in blocks 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches and 12 inches thick. The Ice made is colder than any imported Ice can be, and at Manchester it has driven the Norwegian Ice entirely out of the market.

A full description of the process may be seen in *Engineering* of the 22nd June 1877, and this has greater value from being an Independent report.

Further evidence of the perfection of the machinery and its anticipated success lies in the fact that M. Lesseps has arranged with the London Company for machines for the whole of France on terms similar to those offered to this Company. Their operations have also extended to San Francisco, where machinery capable of making 10 tons daily is being prepared. In other parts of America, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ice Supply, Associations are being formed to make Ice by this patent machinery.

Numerous other instances could be brought forward to shew the position this Ice Machinery holds in public opinion, and the confidence that is reposed in it based on the success of the patent machinery in Galle, Cawnpore, and other places, shewing that it works equally well in those places as in Manchester.

The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, undertake to erect this *Factory* and guarantee the thorough efficiency of the machinery for three months, charging the Association Rs. 1,04,341, which they estimate to be the actual cost, with 10 per cent. added for their expenses, management, and erecting and starting the Factory. The Company will also be prepared to uphold the same, if required, for such period of years as may be arranged, at an annual premium of 5 per cent. on the cost.

The machinery for making ten tons of Ice daily consists of two sets for making 5 tons each. All the connections of steam and exhaust are such that in the event of any emergency either one or the other engine can be worked alone, or either one by high pressure only, or either as a condensing engine. Every part of the pumping power arrangements is thus so duplicated that, in the event of any partial breakdown, the work may be continued by the other portion of the engine without a moment's stoppage.

Advices received by last mail mention that one of the 5-ton machines will be ready for shipment in a few weeks.

The nett profits arising from the carrying on of the business are to be divided as follows :—10 per cent preference dividend as a first charge to be paid to the Members of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, and then one-half of the profits beyond 10 per cent. The other half of the surplus to be paid to the London Company for their patent rights, royalties, &c.

The confidence of the London Company, of which Lord Claude Hamilton is Chairman, is so great in its success, that as appears above, they waive all right to any payment for patent rights and royalties until the local investors have received 10 per cent. on their capital, and from calculations that have been made of the cost of production here checked by men of large local experience, it is evident, that if the Ice be sold at half an anna per lb., the profits over and above 10 per cent will be very large indeed.

The General Ice Factory Company, London, take one-fifth of the capital, or 250 shares, representing Rs. 25,000.

The remaining 1,000 shares are now offered to the public. Applications for shares should be addressed to Messrs. Forbes & Co., from whom printed forms can be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. CHINA.

SHIPPERS of CARGO by this Steamer are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND now ready, and to PAY the DEPOSIT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective SHIPMENTS as they come to hand at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon. Failing this, the GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on account of whomsoever it may concern, on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant. Further particulars of sale will appear later.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st May 1878.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

No. of Note.	Value.
M 28—10493 } C 73—14231 }	Rs. 10 each.
C 84—22498 } M 22—41396 } M 23—43523 } C 99—99205 }	Rs. 20 each.
M 21—38874 } C 98—38839 }	Rs. 10 } Wrongly joined.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 21st May 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HAJEE SAJUN DOSLANEE, deceased.

HAJRABAI, Widow ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of the abovenamed applicant, HAJRABAI, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, for grant to her of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, as the sole Executrix therein named.

—Dated this 21st day of May 1878.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Applicant's Proctor.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th instant :—

I. That the Directors be authorised to sell and convey to Government the land and wharfage rights mentioned in the letter addressed to the Secretaries and Treasurers by the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson and C. B. Pritchard, Esq., dated 7th April 1878, and in the "Description" and Plan accompanying the same for the sum of Rs. 4,75,000, Four Lakhs and Seventy-five Thousand in Bonds, and that they be empowered to do all things necessary to complete such sale.

II. That the Directors be authorised to accept in lieu of Cash, Bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 (Four Lakhs and Seventy-Five Thousand) bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed in the manner stated in the 3rd paragraph of the letter addressed to the Proprietors of the Jamsetjee Bunder, by the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft and the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson, dated 11th March 1878.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st May 1878.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the eighth day of June, now next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, being the Office of Messrs. Jules, Siegfried & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay, for the purpose of considering, and if approved of, passing as special resolutions the following resolutions :—

I. That Messrs. Booth & Co., of Bombay, merchants, be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, (at the remuneration, and upon the terms mentioned in clauses 88 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Jules, Siegfried & Co., who are desirous of relinquishing said office.

II. That Clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words Messrs. Jules, Siegfried and Co. and substituting and inserting (in said clause) in lieu thereof the words Messrs. Booth and Co.

III. That the following clause be substituted for the present clause 66 of the said Articles of Association ; the whole of which shall be expunged. "The number of Directors of the Company shall not be more than five, nor less than three."

By order of the Board of Directors,

JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TRIP to ELEPHANTA and BACK—Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, at 8 a.m. punctually. Tickets Re. 1 each. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, or at Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, a Dress Maker by a house of business in Calcutta. No one need apply unless thoroughly competent. Must be European. Apply to H., care of *B. Gazette*.

TO Drapers' Assistants—Wanted, by a house of business in Calcutta, a young man who has learnt his trade in England. Apply by letter to H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN by BIRTH and EDUCATION wishes for a BERTH in a Mercantile Firm ; or he would be glad to enter into an arrangement as JUNIOR PARTNER. The highest references can be given. Apply by letter in the first instance to "ROBERTUS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, property of Dr. F. G. JOYNT. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, DOG CART and HARNESS, Rs. 500. Apply to W. THACKER, care of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, PARK PHAETON in good order, Rs. 450. Apply Captain J. L. FAGAN.

May 18, 1878.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale ; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 6 ; with postage Rs. 8-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Chocolate Drops, at PEARSE'S, Confectionery House, 22, Apollo Street.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars...	Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2, Cavite Brand	Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, Do. do. ...	do. ,, 50	No. 3, Cigars.....	,, ,, 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100	Rs. 1 12	Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100..	Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250..	,, 4 0	Do. do. per box of 250..	,, 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100	Rs. 2 10	Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 50	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100...	,, 2 10	Do. Do. per box of 50 ...	,, 1 8
		Do. Do. per box of 24 ...	,, 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.

Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.

CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON EXTRA GLACE CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON. In SKEINS or on REELS. Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA,
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement, and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a MEDICAL MAN for the Steam Ship ATALANTA, leaving about 27th current for Liverpool.

Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Atalanta (s. s.)

Bombay, 20th May 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz. Rs.	18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6.....	,,	14	8
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	16	0
Sparkling White.....	,,	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage.....	,,	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st MAY 1878.

THE political telegrams were not received today until late in the afternoon, and when received were not of a character to affect our markets either way. We have consequently had a continuance of yesterday's quietness, and with the exception of what little there has been doing in Cotton, transactions have been insignificant.

In most instances the commercial telegrams from Home of yesterday's date show little change of any importance. Consols are still quoted at 96¾, and French Rentes at 110 ; Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered ; the London General Produce Markets are without change ; and as regard Seeds, while Linseed is reported firm and Rapeseed quiet, the only alteration in prices, as quoted by Reuter, is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse. Wheat is quiet, and arrival quotations 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower.

At the London Skin sales yesterday 1,667,000 Skins were offered. Both Goat and Sheep Skins slow of sale and 1d. per lb. lower. At the Liverpool Wool Sales prices were 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower, Crossbreds Fleece 1d. lower since March.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market the demand was limited to actual wants ; Cotton in Liverpool, however, according to Reuter closed firm, the day's sales reach 15,000 bales, while spot quotations were advanced ½d. per lb. in American and 1-16d. per lb. in Surats all ground. Private messages are scarcely so strong in tone, and after regular hours the market evidently tailed off, especially in arrivals, of which there were fewer buyers. This is confirmed by the American advices, which, although reporting ready Mid-Uplands still at 11¼ cents, gives August shipment as having declined from 11¼ to 11⅛ cents. per lb.

The Receipts of Cotton at the U.S. Ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts.....	4,000	2,800	4,300
Three days' „	7,000	4,000	5,900
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,121,000	3,862,000	3,995,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 53¾d. per oz. equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

A reduction of one per cent. has been made today in the Bank of Bombay's rates of interest and discount, making the nominal minimums 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper. We say nominal minimums, as it is generally understood, that the Bank has been doing business even below these reduced figures for sometime past, while in the Bazaar the rate to-day for loans against Government Paper is not more than 3 per cent. per annum.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the transactions have been very limited, but the feeling of the market has, if anything, been a shade firmer. The Banks are naming fully previous rates for drawing, and there is only one buyer of Credits at yesterday's quotation. Export business, however, is contracting so rapidly that there are very few bills making, and so long as Council drawing are maintained at their present level there cannot be much room for higher rates. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 13-32d.	per Rupee,
Do. 6 months' sight..	Rs. 8 23/32	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	Rs. 8 11-16d. to ⅞	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	Rs. 8 23/32d.	„

On Calcutta business has been done to-day at 1-16 premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight draft.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES to-day have been decidedly quieter with more sellers than buyers. In Fours Rs. 94¾ was quoted in the morning, but business has since been done, we hear, at Rs. 94½ and there are still sellers at the rate. Fours-and-a-half may also be quoted at Rs. 94¼. Of Fives-and-a-half there is almost nothing offering, but we quote Rs. 103¾ nominal.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with nothing very special doing. Banks there is no change whatever, Bank of Bombays remaining steady at 40¼ per cent. premium. Land Companies are unaltered with the exception of an improvement of Rs. 10 in Port Cannings, and Press Companies only show a rise of Rs. 10 in Indian Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. An advance of Rs. 50 is noted in Alexandra, Rs. 40 in Sassoon, Rs. 15 in Khandeish and Rs 10 in Dhurrumsey ; but there is a decline of Rs. 15 in Colaba and Great Easterns and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petit and Nursey.

COTTON to-day, owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, has been very firm, and a fairly active demand has prevailed at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Supplies, however, are too light to admit of large operations. QUOTATIONS are :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 201	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	„ 193	„	„
G. F. do	„ 187	„	„
F. F. do	„ 178	„	„
Fair do	„ 168	„	„
Good Dholleras	„ 202	„	„
F. G. F. do	„ 197	„	„
G. F. do	„ 193	„	„
G. G. Dharwar	„ 204	„	„
G. F. Westerns	„ 180	„	„

SEEDS are steady at unaltered rates. Linseed of good quality is very scarce and commands full rates, say Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10, and Rapeseed is also firm at Rs. 7-7 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain depressed with no symptom of improvement. By steam for Liverpool 17s. 6d. is the current rate and by sail 18s. 9d. for Wood, and 20s. per ton for iron ships.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered. For all descriptions the demand is quite of a retail character and prices are barely supported.

COALS continue quite nominal and rates are quite nominal, no transactions to arrive having taken place during the past three weeks.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	7 p. ct	126 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	702½
National Bank of India,	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	780
Presy Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	9,000	1,400	all	18 p.a.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee...	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	12 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	35 p.c.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	660
Berar Company (New)...	150	500	all	45 p.a.	470
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	80 do	650
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	382	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	350
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	600	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	350	750	60 do	465
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	480

*Per Share for the ½ lf-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3/0	p. c.	283
Do. New B. Shares.....	..	£20	130 7/40	do.	96
Ditto	..	£20	65 7/3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12/1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,110
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	196 3/10	do.	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	408	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Allfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,040
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	..	..	80
Bhownagur M. and M. Company	800	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	230
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	90
Colaba S. and W. Co...	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	700
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	820
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,380
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,120
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	975
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	995 xd.
Khandeish Spinning...	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	815
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	810
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	Nil	75	1,250
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,265
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,180
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	500	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.s	928
Nerbud S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..	570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....	500	2,000	all	..	635
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	30 p.s*	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000 *
Rampoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	940 xd.
Soondercdas Spinning...	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	740
Do do. ½ Share.	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	900
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	all	25 p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,825
Bombay Gas Company...	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	68
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	90 p.s.	950
Lending and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ltd.	550	500	300	36 p.s.	320
Malabar Company, Ltd.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Wheatley and Co.	3,000	100	all	11 p. ct	640
Wigram Island Ship Co..	8,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MUNSTER, 1,499 tons, Captain J. Lane, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co's S. s. ZAMBESI, 1,500 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Brindisi, with a cargo of 1,786 tons coals.

THE BARQUE ZEPHYRUS, 699 tons, Captain J. T. K. Morrell, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 2,338 bales cotton, 8,704 cwts. rapeseed 230 cwts horns, and 160 cwts. bones.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Zambesi (s)	Symons.....	Brindisi, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ..	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Munster, Lane, to Callao.
Barque Zephyrus, Morrell, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodhowjee—2,289 slabs hardspelter, Joseph Soares.
Propontis s—5 barrels pork, Edward Bates and Co.
Calla s—40 cases copal varnish, Tyebally Ghandabhoy and Co.
Atalanta s—2 casks white paint, Hoptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Trenthame Hall s—747 bundles hoop iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Agra s—20 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Stockbridge—2 cases glassware, Moossa Bleb ; 51 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 8 cases bottling iron wire, L Narain and Co ; 6 cases glass ware, and 9 cases iron safe, Hasam Ahmed ; 215 casks pale ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 13 bales printing paper, Times of India.
Emblehope s—50 cases old tom, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Cervin s—15 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Nizam s—2 hogsheads cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thessaly s—35 casks yellow ochre, Nusserally Samsoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—200 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Arabia s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigdera—78 bales cotton waste, Dosa Lalljee ; 153 bales cotton, Wamonrao Govindram ; 1,100 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 10 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee ; cwts 1291 myrabollams, Hajee Yusia Hajee Currim.
Twilight—61 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal.
Raphael—149 cwts coir rope, Purmanund Govindjee ; 111 cwts coir rope, Madhowjee Geordhur ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Lennox—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Thessaly s—80 cwts bones, Tarmahamed Hajee Hasaum ; 14 cwts fishmaws, 6 corges hides, and 40 corges skins, Dhurrumsee Veljjee ; 111 bales wool, Horjiewan Vyasoojee ; 76 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondrjee ; 300 bales cotton, Bhoan Ramjee ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhoanee Kobart and Co ; 62 bales cotton, Vyasoojee Veerjee ; 496 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 80 cwts myrabollams, Allymahamed Hasaum ; 36 bales cotton, Premjee Ludha and Co ; 35 bales wool, Cursondas Nensey ; 40 bales cotton, Sewchand Motichund 3582 cwts rapeseed, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee ; 60 bales wool, Premjee Toolseedass ; 59 bales wool, Dhursi Amermull.
Cape 86 Vincent—375 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Joosub Lutiff.
Atalanta s—77 cwts linseed, 300 cwts mustard seed, and 386 cwts [illegible]
Peerbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co ; 1,496 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ballil Brothers ; 58 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum ; 630 cwts wheat, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrein—11 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum ; 10 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee ; 32 cases rosa oil, Mahamed Allaun ; 10 bales hides, Chandabhoy Allibhoy ; 16 cases rosa oil, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 16 cases rosa oil, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Goodhope s—4,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 42 cwts buffalo horns, Tyebjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Professor Mohn—320 cwts buffalo horns, A Blaschock and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—102 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Castore s—250 bales cotton, Ballil Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Loochoo—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Thessaly s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 20th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·700
Temperature of the Air.....	87·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·0
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	92·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10-30 a. m.)....	82·2
General Direction of wind .....WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	238
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ year	0·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 21st	0·01

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Brice, Col, 17th Foot, on leave, from Rhoree.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Braine, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 18.)

Lieut St G C Gore, R E, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for sixty-seven days.
Mr J W Mitchell, Surveyor, is granted privilege leave for three months.
Mr G A McGill, Surveyor, is granted privilege leave for three months.
Messrs R S J Routh and J Party, Assistant Engineers, Northern Bengal State Railway, successfully passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chap II, Section IV, para 21.
The amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India, on the 16th May 1878 was Rs. 96,40,516-8-0.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 16.)

Mr D G Barkley, Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Umballa and Jullundur Divisions.
Surgeon-Major A Neil, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Lahore Medical School, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that Institution.
Surgeon J O'Neill, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Shahpur, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine, Physiology and Botany in the Lahore Medical School.
Lieut-Colonel H W Riddell, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, vice Mr M Macauliffe.
Mr T Troward, Assistant Commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Mooltan.
Mr O Wood, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr A W Stogdon, Judicial Assistant, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak.
Mr J E Rowe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gurgaon, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Delhi.
The following promotions are made :—Messrs H J G Reid and J P Rawlins from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
Mr H S Dunsford, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Karnal.
Mr D H Hanter, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Hissar.
Mr A N Broome, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Montgomery, vice Mr O'Connor, on leave, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 5 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 5 and 6 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 24th, 6h. 32·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed 22	English Mail expected.	5 25	6 27	2 45 m	8 50 m
				3 37 a	10 0 a
Th. 23	.....	5 25	6 28	3 43 m	9 44 m
				4 55 a	10 55 a
Fri. 24	Queen Victoria b. 1819.	5 25	6 28	4 48 m	10 46 m
				5 18 a	Md Nt.
Sat. 25	.....	5 25	6 29	6 8 m	11 46 m
				6 18 a	.....
Sun. 26	Rogation Sunday	5 25	6 29	7 18 m	0 m
				7 16 a	1 8 a
				8 22 m	1 53 m
Mon. 27	.....	5 24	6 30	8 7 a	2 15 a
				9 14 m	2 36 m
Tues. 28	.....	5 24	6 30	8 49 a	3 8 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. SEXTON.

BOMBAY, 21st MAY 1878.

THE BRIGADIER GENERAL having INVITED the BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS to JOIN in the BRIGADE PARADE ordered for SATURDAY next, the 25th instant,

The Corps will parade accordingly at 5-15 p.m. at the Town Hall in WHITE CLOTHING and HELMETS.

The Commandant trusts that the Corps will muster as strong as possible on this occasion as well as on FRIDAY at 5-45 p.m., when there will be a rehearsal parade at the Town Hall. White Clothing and Helmets. The Band of the Corps will be present on both of these parades.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EASTWOOD—May 16th, at Naini Tal, the wife of C W. Eastwood, of a son.
FRASER—May 15th, at Mossufferpore, the wife of T. J. Fraser, of Motipur, Tirhoot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROWCLIFFE—SMART—May 13th, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Alfred Clifford, Rowcliffe Henderson Rowcliffe, only son of the late Edward Rowcliffe, Esq., to Mrs. Ellen Isabel Smart, second daughter of the late Captain James R. Smart, of Her Majesty's Marine Service.

DEATHS.

GODING—HAY—May 10th, at Morar, of cholera, on the morning, Lieutenant Arthur Goding, 62nd Regiment ; and on the evening of the same day, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham Hay, Commanding the 62nd Regiment. Both officers deeply regretted by all ranks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

THE Ministerial defence of the despatch of Indian troops for service in Europe without the consent of Parliament has the effect of making a bad case worse. The Colonial Secretary uses grand language about the object of the Government being "to show that it wielded the forces "of a vast and united Empire;" but the question is, if it is Constitutional or safe to let the Executive Government wield such forces without consulting the representatives of the people of England. That the intention of the Constitution is violated by the step taken by the Ministry, no one, we should think, will be bold enough to deny. It would be absurd to argue that Parliament, after taking infinite [illegible] year to year by the House of Commons, deliberately legislated in 1858 to make all its labours in this direction vain by investing the Crown with authority to employ the Indian army wherever it liked. The Act of 1858 transferred to the Crown all the powers enjoyed by the East India Company over the native troops in India ; and it may, no doubt, be argued that these powers included the right to employ the sepoys in expeditions beyond the limits of India. As a matter of fact, these troops have been employed abroad over and over again both before and since 1858 ; and, if they could be sent to China, Persia, Abyssinia, and Egypt, why not also to Europe ? But it had not occurred to any one in 1858 that an English Minister might wish to stretch this privilege to the extent of summoning the Indian army to fight in Europe ; and therefore the violation of Constitutional practice now complained of may not have been expressly prohibited in the Act transferring the government of India to the Crown. Had the present case been forseen, undoubtedly distinct precautions would have been taken to keep the Government from infringing the principle of the constitution, that the raising or maintaining a standing army within the United Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law. If the Government can bring Indian troops to Malta it can bring them to London, and the legislators of 1858 would not, had they foreseen the possibility of Lord Beaconsfield's present audacious action, have omitted putting in a clause to provide against it. But a wise Minister would not have taken advantage of this oversight to strain the Queen's prerogative and provoke ill-feeling between the Crown and the popular party in the Legislature at a critical moment in the nation's history. He would rather, in such a doubtful case, have made a point of taking Parliament into his confidence. Lord Beaconsfield has therefore only his own arrogant contempt for the House of Commons to blame for the open breach which exhibits him before Europe as the Minister of a divided nation.

DOUBTS were at first entertained that the Indian Famine Commission would be one of those tedious unpractical inquiries which have more than once been saddled on the finances of India, but after examining the Government of India's Resolution concerning the objects of the Commission, we are bound to confess that if the investigation is conducted on the broad lines now laid down, results valuable to the future of this country can scarcely fail to be secured. Lord Salisbury, in his despatch announcing the appointment of the Commission, said that the members were not to inquire into the mortality that had distinguished the recent famines in this Presidency and Madras, and we thought that this was an injudicious instruction, because it would be certain—as some late papers published by the Working Committee of the Deccan and Khandesh Famine Relief Fund have proved—to be construed by the natives into a determination by the authorities to "burke" the mortality question in order to prove that their minimum famine ration policy was correct and successful. Of course, the Government of India has adhered to the late Secretary of State's advice on the mortality as on other questions, and this we regard as the principal blemish in an otherwise able and comprehensive Resolution. We cannot see how the question of mortality can be properly set aside by the Famine Commission, because the death-rate during a famine must surely be the most important index of the success or non-success of the policy pursued by Government in relation to that famine. The question is not one that ought to be summarily neglected in a fair and open inquiry ; on the contrary, it is one which ought to be gone into fully and fearlessly. The future welfare of the people, in special relation to famines, is what the members of the Commission are told to direct their attention to chiefly ; and they cannot do this unless they are able to judge by statistics whether the recent mortality in the famine districts can justify the Government of India in again pursuing a similar policy during widespread distress that may arise hereafter. If it can be proved that the late famine killed off a half or a third of the population in the area affected, then that fact would give good reason for concluding that the Government famine policy was not successful, and that in future something more would have to be done by the State to save life. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the mortality was not enormously abnormal, but that there was only such an increase of mortality as might be supposed inseparable from a period of wide-spread distress, and the entire prevention of which could not be supposed possible for any Government, then the famine policy lately pursued might be pointed to as a good example of the best way in which the famines of the future might be encountered by the State. The problem the Government of India has before it for solution is, "How can we best save life in future famines ?" and obviously this question cannot be settled until the Government has studied every statistic regarding the mortality of previous famines to which it had attempted to apply a policy. In its Famine Commission Resolution the Government of India attempts with successful failure to show why the Commission ought not to enquire into the mortality of the late famine. So far as the results of the test censuses taken in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore are concerned, they disclose "a very lamentable loss of life ;" but, says the Government of India to the Commission, "it "appears impossible to distinguish between the "mortality caused directly by famine, and that "which was due to other causes more or less "connected or even altogether unconnected "with famine ; and to attempt to speculate on "this would serve no useful purpose." Why not ? The public mind is not casuistical enough to separate deaths directly due to famine from deaths indirectly due to famine or altogether unconnected with it. All it knows is that during a period of famine there has been what the Government of India acknowledges to be "very lamentable loss of life," and it naturally connects this fact with the great calamity. It goes further. It asks, how has this very lamentable loss of life occurred ? Is it owing to the policy pursued by the Government ? This is precisely the question which the Famine Commission ought to determine, because it is obvious that if the policy pursued lately by the authorities has failed, however admirable it may have been on abstract grounds of political economy and expediency, in effecting the grand object of saving human life, then it is not one which the Commission can conscientiously recommend for future use, although the sole reason of its appointment is to determine what is the best famine policy for the future.

The importance which the natives attach to the question of mortality is very well illustrated by a batch of papers which we have before us purporting to be a record of the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Fund. This Committee recently sent a person out into the districts around Sholapore to make house to house visitations, and his successive reports of the state of the villages he examined has induced the Chairman of the Committee to call a special meeting to-day to consider his statements. If we were asked to give our opinion of these reports we should say that they were compiled with the direct object of getting the Deccan relieved from paying land assessment this year. This is a matter upon which that head-centre of Mahratta Brahman scheming, the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha, has bestowed considerable attention, and it is needless to say that it considers it would be highly immoral and cruel for the Bombay Government to attempt to raise any land revenue from the Deccan this year. The reporter, whose reports are written in extraordinary English, but who seems to have had constantly before him the ambition to write for what is called "effect," says that the people are living chiefly upon grass seeds, although it is perfectly obvious that he does not know whether it is grass seed or not upon which they are feeding. It is a noteworthy fact, in connection with this part of the subject, that the Committee wrote to Mr. Spry, a civilian officiating in the Southern Mahratta Country, asking information about the people who were said to be living on grass seed ; but they only "record" Mr. Spry's reply, although it would have been much more satisfactory if its gist had been [illegible] had an opportunity of judging whether a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Deccan are really being compelled to live on grass seed. The Committee's reporter states that in many villages he found houses untenanted, the roofs falling in, and no traces of the inhabitants. He means of course to suggest the impoverished state of the Deccan a justification for the non-imposition of the land revenue, but it ought to be borne in mind that the houses alluded to are probably worthless mud huts, and that the people who have abandoned them, losing nothing of much value by doing so, have emigrated to other parts of the country, where doubtless they are doing better than they could do in their native villages, to which they would return if they were not. The reporter gives various statistics of mortality, to which a contemporary has called prominent attention. In Tavasi, he says, there were on the

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Bullocks.
31st July 1876	516	547	631	476
Do. 1877	318	323	292	158

In Marapur,

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Bullocks.
31st July 1876 ...		...	475	176
Do. 1877 ...		...	346	91

In Sidewari,

	Men.	Women.	Children.
30th July 1876.....	216	215	246
„ „ 1877.....	120	129	158

In Nani,

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876.....	153	152	97
„ „ 1877.....	57	56	12

In Hulgunki,

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876.....	151	129	123
„ „ 1877.....	77	71	73

In Agasnal

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876.....	101	97	157
„ „ 1877.....	71	52	86

In Jumnal,

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876.....	368	410	542
„ „ 1877.....	305	336	404

In Bulgade,

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876.....	117	125	124
„ „ 1877.....	54	40	38

In Bilgi,

| | Men. | Women. | Children. |
|---|---|---

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION. DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington, in bringing forward his motion "that expenditure in India no forces shall be raised and kept by the Crown in time of peace without the sanction of Parliament," said the transfer of Indian troops to Europe had increased the Regular Army, and was unconstitutional without having first obtained the sanction of Parliament. The moment the Expeditionary Force started from India it became a charge on the Imperial Exchequer, to which Parliament had not given its assent.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, in moving his amendment "that the control of Parliament over the employment of the military forces of the Empire was fully secured by the right of Parliament to refuse supplies," denied that the Government had been guilty of an unconstitutional procedure. The Act of 1858, he said, authorized the employment of the Indian Army wherever it was ordered, and the Government in taking the step it had done wished to show that it wielded the forces of a vast and united Empire.

Messrs. Morgan and Laing and Sir W. V. Harcourt spoke in opposition to the amendment of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and said that the Constitution had been violated.

Messrs. Chaplin and Stanhope spoke in support of the amendment.

The debate was eventually adjourned until to-morrow.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne, whilst refraining from submitting a formal motion, called the attention of the House to the unconstitutional procedure of the Government in ordering the despatch of the Indian Expedition, and said, the measure was a violation of the Mutiny Act.

Lord Cairns denied that the prerogative of the Crown had been strained.

Earl Granville criticised the action of Government in withholding from Parliament their intentions to send an expedition to Malta from India.

Lord Beaconsfield declined, under the present circumstances, to vindicate his policy, which, he said, aimed at securing peace and freedom for Europe and a position for the country.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said the Government had not yet formally approved the Chefoo Convention, but that an early decision in the matter was probable. Several clauses, he said, would require the assent of the Treaty Powers. The Indian Government had been consulted concerning the opium trade.

THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

The strikers in Lancashire have resolved to submit the questions at issue to the ballot.

OBITUARY—Sir William Grey.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The speech made by Lord Hartington last night when introducing his motion was moderate and confined to Constitutional rights without discussing the policy of bringing Indian troops into Europe. The Government, he said, had violated the rules for the protection of the British and Indian Exchequers, and the object of concealing from Parliament the step taken in ordering the Expedition could only be to assert the prerogatives of the Crown.

The other leading Liberal members of the Commons argued to the same purpose.

Mr. Laing maintained that the measure taken by the Government had reversed the principles whereon the Indian Army was organised after the Mutiny of 1857.

COMMENTS OF THE "TIMES."

The *Times* of to-day comments on the abstract character of the issue raised by the debate, and observes that Lord Hartington has waived the main argument put forward by Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that "British interests required that a sudden demand should be made on the Indian Army," and that therefore the policy of the Government is probably justified.

PREPARATION OF CRUISERS BY RUSSIA.

Russian agents in the United States have bought a swift steamer named the Columbus, and are fitting it out in the State of California as a Russian cruiser.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

Concerning the reported results of Count Schouvaloff's mission to St. Petersburg, nothing authentic is yet known, but it is still hoped that peace will be maintained.

THE STATE OF THE NILE.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 20.

The present state of the river Nile promises an abundant overflow this year.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 20.

The steamers Madura, Canara, and Suez, towing respectively the Hospodar, Colonsay, and Bramblstye, have proceeded on their way to Malta.

ISMAILIA, MAY 21.

The Steamers Bengal towing the Oriflamme, Nankin towing the Kilkerran, Malda towing the Maraval, and Bangalore towing the St. Mildred and Hannibal, passed through the Suez Canal to-day *en route* for Malta, all well.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 21.

The P. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Malda, from Bombay, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21.

The anchor line Steamer India arrived from Bombay yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 22nd ulto., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. steamer Bokhara.

LONDON, MAY 20, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market closed rather weaker.
Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13-16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a demand limited to actual wants.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½
4½ per cent. do. 80½
5 per cent. do. 88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 110
Bar Silver..... 53½

About £175,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Pollux.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 21, 7-55 A. M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 21.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·86.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·930.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind NE., NW. Fell of rain 25 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind WSW. strong; thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 3d. 13-32d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 32d. "
Credits, 3 " .....1s. 5 11-16d. to 2 "
Documents, 3 " .....1s. 33d. "

THE Town Council yesterday once more waxed wrath on the subject of the Byculla Bridge, which the G. I. P. Railway has been for ever so many years going to replace with a new and substantial structure. The question was broached by the new member, Mr. Cassumbhoy Gangjee, who put the queries which have so often been put before—what is the reason of the delay? and when is the new bridge going to be built? The Municipal Commissioner said the railway authorities were anxious to have the bridge erected as soon as possible, but could not proceed with the work until the site for their proposed new Byculla Station is settled. When that would be, the Commissioner had not the least idea, but he knew that two sites were under consideration, one south of the present station, and the other to the north of the bridge. After some discussion, in which the present bridge came in for a good deal of abuse—"inadequate for the traffic" was the mildest term applied to it, while some members went so far as to say it was positively dangerous, as well as inconvenient—the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government, pointing out the inadequacy of the existing bridge over the G. I. P. R. at Byculla for the ever increasing traffic on the great Northern trunk road of Bombay, and expressing the strong opinion of the Town Council that the G. I. P. R. Company should be required by Government to undertake the construction of the long deferred new bridge with the least possible delay."

AT a Special Criminal Sessions held at Surat on Monday last before Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Sessions Judge, the trial of Oottam Lalbhai and eighteen others of the License Tax rioters—being the second riot case—was concluded after a hearing of seven days. The facts were generally the same as those disclosed by the evidence in the first riot case, in which six of the rioters have already been punished. The two assessors, who assisted the Sessions Judge in the trial, were of opinion that all the charges were proved except those of causing mischief and of causing mischief after making preparations to cause hurt; and that fifteen of the prisoners were guilty, and four not guilty, of those charges. The Sessions Judge took time to consider his judgment which was, if possible, to be given yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE Librarian of the India office has recently forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for India, a paper of remarks by Mr. Kittel, and a letter from Sir Walter Elliott, referring to a proposal to assist by a subvention of £1,000 to be spread over seven years, the publication of a scientific dictionary of the Canarese language, to be brought out by Mr. Kittel with the assistance of the Bâle Missionary Society. Before forming any opinion as to the extent to which such a work is deserving of Government support, the Secretary of State refers to the Bombay and Madras Governments to know how far the need of it is felt for administrative purposes in the districts of the Madras Presidency in which the Canarese language is spoken.

THE Burainis, a sub-division of the Subaihi tribe of Arabs near Aden, having at the end of March last murdered some Arabs and Somalis who were under British protection, and having obstructed the land communications between Aden and Perim and also between Aden and the Turkish frontier, a small body of troops was sent out from Aden on April 7th to punish the offenders. The force consisted of 20 rank and file, Royal Artillery with 2 camel mountain train guns, 20 rank and file Sappers and Miners, 50 rank and file of the 25th N. I., with 6 European Officers (including a medical officer) and a few sabres of the Aden troop. The force returned to Aden on the 20th of April, all well; having effectually punished the Burainis and destroyed their forts with no casualty of any kind. Sultan Ahmed bin Hussain, the newly elected chief of the Fudhli tribes of Arabs, accompanied by a large following, paid his first visits to the Resident at Aden on the 13th and 16th instant. The two Egyptian Government Steamers, which for the past two years have maintained a fortnightly service between the African Coast and Aden, have now ceased to ply, by order of Gordon Pasha, Governor General of the Soudhan.

WE understand that the Rev. P. J. Jarbo, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted three months extension of furlough by the Secretary of State.

ON Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Little completing his tour of service in the Quartermaster General's Department at Jubbulpore, the appointment is to be abolished, and the work of the office carried on by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Saugor District. During the trooping season a special officer, as at Allahabad, will be deputed to superintendthe movement of troops, &c.

MR. JOHN POWER's resignation of the Civil Service has at last been officially announced. It is said that Mr. Power died regretfully.

THE *Pioneer*—The successive telegrams from Aden about the passing of the various ships of the Contingent "all well," are gradually affording the only proof required that the arrangements of the embarkation were carried out with all necessary foresight as well as with extraordinary speed. Under such circumstances people whose antipathies may lead them to take an unfavourable view of the "gubernatorial interference" so rampant on the occasion of the Expedition's departure, make a mistake in harping upon that subject. The more the Governor's interference was rampant, the more credit is due to the man thus pointed out as the guiding spirit in a very well-managed though difficult undertaking.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

THE outbreak of cholera at Morar seems to be of a virulent type; the official returns up to Saturday evening give the following result. Seizures among Europeans: 41 men, one woman, and three children; of these 30 have proved fatal. Among the native soldiers and camp followers there have been 100 cases, almost all among the sepoys, of which 47 fatal. The deaths, we grieve to say, include that of Lieutenant Place, R.A. There has been no increase of enteric fever at Bareilly. Twenty per cent. of the 2nd Queen's have gone to the hills, and we hope to have heard the last of it. Except in the above two stations there is no sickness to speak of.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says, "I am somewhat surprised to find that not one of the papers has noticed the fact of Government's house having been struck by lightning during the storm of last Sunday week. The lightning went down an iron chimney right into the Council room, causing a flash of light in a room which is not much enlightened by flashes of wit from those who assemble there. But imagine what mischief might be done if a flash descended when our councillors were assembled. But then again it may be said that some of them might be enlightened. The most curious effect of this flash was on the frames of two of the large pictures, the gilding of which has been turned into a burnt steel sort of appearance. Fortunately the pictures themselves are not damaged."

A CORRESPONDENT at Ootacamund writes as follows:—"Mr. Garstin, the Additional Secretary to Government, having heard that a man-eating tiger was at large at Ooty went out with a friend to look up the animal. At a distance of nearly 12 miles from his quarters he caught sight of the brute, only about half a dozen yards from him in a bush. He at once discharged his rifle, when the tiger made a leap at him; fortunately his friend lost not a minute in discharging his rifle, when the beast turned on him, and Mr. Garstin, taking the opportunity, discharged a second shot and brought down the beast dead on the spot. It was a full grown one, and he brought it home, had it skinned and took the claws."

THE *Statesman*—The proposal of the Government to extend the value-payble system to parcels from England is not a pleasing one in any point of view. We have great doubt if the innovation would, in the end, be found to be for the public convenience even. That it would enable individuals to make small occasional savings is true; but we think there is a strong probability that these petty advantages would be more than counterbalanced by the evil effects of the system. Either it must appreciably injure the legitimate trade of a large classof importers, or these traders must recoup themselves for the losses they will sustain on certain articles, by greater profit on others. If the former, it is only necessary to remark that every injury to fair trade is an injury to the community at large; if the latter, what the community gains in one way it will lose in another, and it is probable that whereas the well-to-do classes who can indulge with impunity in fancy articles and small luxuries will gain, the poorer classes, who have not many "fancy" wants, will lose. The proposal indicates, we fear, a growing tendency in the Government to place the interests of the services above the general interests of the country. The "public" convenience in this case means, in the main, the convenience of the services. It is not for the sake of the unofficial classes, but for the behoof of the servants of Government, that the measure is intended. That it will be for the general good of the country it is impossible to believe; the least injury done to legitimate trade acts unfavourably on the general prosperity. Should Government insist on carrying out this proposal on the ground of convenience to the public, its members will not escape the charge of selfishness, and of acting on the principle that the country exists for the services, and not the services for the country.

THE *Pioneer*—Outrages as brutal as that which has ended so fatally at Pooree are happily rare in India; but they are not confined to Pooree, or so rare as to make watchfulness unnecessary. District courts anywhere can add many a tale of savage cruelty that is passing slowly into oblivion unavenged by human hands. Not long ago, the environs of Allahabad witnessed a murder on the Ganges sands as cruel as that in Pooree; and the result hitherto, has only been the prosecution of the Crown witnesses for perjury. The perpetrators, whoever they may be, still laugh justice to scorn. Events of this kind point to the crying necessity for the employment of skilled police specially deputed, and a special tribunal with leisure to investigate and patiently unravel the clue which may lead to sure and unerring punishment. Not so easily disposed of is the question of what is to be done with these places of pilgrimage, in which so often the abuse of mediæval charity helps, not to relieve the distress for which the money was lavished, but to maintain sanctuaries in which violence, passion, and luxury hold orgies unchecked. We do not wish to localize these inevitable results of charity uncontrolled. Do not the chronicles of St. Albans remind us that in the days of Edward III. there were at that time in the monastery men of "huge stature and fierce, who had but little conscience in such matters," and who indulged in practices fit only *ejumerare inter opera Turcorum*? There are charities in India as magnificent as any that flourished in England before the time of Henry VIII. In days of want and famine can no one so manipulate these legacies of wealth as to restore them to their proper purpose—that of feeding the hungry—without at the same time using any remedy so violent as their removal from the custody in which they now rest?

FROM Meerut the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"The Sessions Judge, Mr. R. M. King, has been engaged in disposing of a cruel case of culpable homicide. It was amusing to see our Affghan friend, known as Sirdar Bahadoor, strutting along the corridor of the Court in a great state of anxiety, every now and then taking a turn out, to either have a puff at his hookah or quench his thirst. One would fancy that the handsome jageer and pension settled by Government upon him had become involved in jeopardy. However, it struck me that Mr. Williams, of the Ice Machine Company, might have done a good business if he had an agent on the spot, who could assist in cooling the brain of this worthy emblem of the Doorani Empire. It seems that a nephew of this gentleman, a thoroughbred Affghan, was guilty of a similar offence as that for which Mr. Salt, of Agra, was lately convicted, only that this man was apparently more cruel in thrashing his victim and then consigning him to a watery grave in a well. The sentence is admitted to be a very lenient one, viz., six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Sirdar Bahadoor was chagrined and affdignant, and it would have taken a few maunds of ice to cool him when he heard the conviction and sentence; not that he cared one iota about the fine, even if it were twenty times one hundred, but the disgrace of being manacled and sent to jail, the representative of the noble family of Jan Fishan Khan, is what he cannot brook, and he has arranged to appeal to the High Court, but it is doubtful if his nephew will come off so cheap there."

A MEMORIAL from Li Honieu, acting Governor of Honan, and Yuan Pao-heng, special High Commissioner for famine relief in the same province, appeals earnestly for assistance in the relief of the sufferers by famine. The drought with which the province has been visited for several years in succession has resulted in a famine, the like of which for intensity and extent has never yet been known. As autumn advanced into winter, the number of those in need of relief was daily on the increase, until they could at last be counted by millions. The lower classes were first affected, and soon disappeared, or dispersed in search of subsistence elsewhere. Now, the famine has attacked the wealthy and well-to-do, who find themselves reduced to greater straits as each day goes by, and they, in their turn are dying off, the following those who have already disappeared. In the earlier period of distress the living fed upon the bodies of the dead; next the strong devoured the weak; and now, the general destitution has arrived at such a climax that men devour those of their own flesh and blood. History contains no record of so terrible and distressing a state of things, and if prompt measures of relief be not instituted, the whole region must become depopulated. With so terrible a spectacle before their eyes, the memorialists are filled with burning impatience and intense vexation of spirit. Local sources of supply are entirely exhausted; the granaries are empty, the treasury drained dry; taxation has ceased, and not a *cash* of revenue is coming in, while the few wealthy people the province contains have helped the contributions and loans till they are utterly impoverished. It only remains, therefore, to turn to other sources for aid. The Governor, in a recent memorial detailing the straits to which he was reduced for want of funds, suggested that a foregin loan of one million taels should be raised. The immediate wants of the province are, however, too numerous to admit of more than a portion of this sum being devoted to the relief of the more urgent cases of distress.

THE North China paper contains the official decree acknowledging Tso Tsung-tang's report of the subjugation of Kashgar. That paper says—"We are not surprised at the gratification which the Empresses express at the termination of this long and exhausting war, nor will it be disputed that Tso Tsung-tang and his generals have well earned the distinction conferred on them. It is painful, however, to read the continued tales of massacre which have disgraced their progress, from the sack of Soochow to the 'pacification' of Yarkand and Kashgar. The British agent at Leh attributes the easy capture of Kashgar by the Chinese to the desertion of Mirza Ahmad, one of the Kushbegis, who deserted with a large portion of the young Amir's army to the Chinese. The *Peking Gazette* contains two other decrees relating to the same subject. In one the gratification which the recent victories will afford to the *manes* of the late Emperor is dwelt upon; and the Prince of Li is deputed to perform certain ceremonies before the Imperial tablet, and to inform the spirit of his departed Majesty of the success which has been achieved. A curious detail is that the Hanlin College are to prepare the text of the announcement which the Prince is to read. The next decree recognises the propriety of rewarding the members of the Grand Council for their efforts to promote the success of the campaign. The Imperial Clan Court is directed to invent a distinguished form of reward for Prince Kung and various other high officials. Another *Gazette* contains more edicts regarding the recent victories in Kashgar. Tso Tsung-tang is directed to ascertain the names of all officers who have been killed in action beyond the frontier, during the years the campaign has lasted, with a view to confer posthumous rewards upon them. A request by Tso Tsung-tang that a noble of the Khoshoit tribe who has suffered much during the rebellion and rendered great assistance to the Imperial troops, may be rewarded by a peacock's feather, is also granted. The custom of rewarding by a step in rank the bearer of despatches announcing a victory, prevails in China as well as in Europe, though apparently in a somewhat modified form. We chanced to drop upon a translation from the official *Gazette* of 1864, announcing that 'the report of the fall of Hangchow and Yukong was brought to the palace. The official who presented it is hereby appointed to the rank of a mandarin of the fourth grade.' The difference here consists in the fact that the officer designated was not the individual who brought the despatch from the scene of action, but the one to whose duty it fell to deliver it to the Emperor. A similar principle is apparent in a decree of the 17th March, conferring rewards on the officers in charge of the Privy Cabinet Office and the Council Messenger's office who received and forwarded the memorial from Tso Tsung-tang, announcing the subjugation of Turkestan. The *Peking Gazette* of the 13th March contains a suggestive memorial from Tso Tsung-tang, regarding the condition of Turkestan. On the capture of Turfan last year, not a noble was alive, and consequently there was no one left to administer Mahomedan affairs. It is scarcely likely that every one had died a natural death, or that all had fallen in open fighting. We may infer the completeness of the massacre."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper, writing from Bareilly on May 15, says that the 2nd Queen's have lost ten men from typhoid fever, and four or five more are in a dangerous condition. "It is thought that they have brought the disease with them from Malta, where the water was very bad. This visitation has caused the greatest anxiety both to the officer commanding the regiment and the Major-General commanding the station. General Biddulph, who has ever the welfare of the soldier at heart, visits the hospital occasionally, and is ever most particular about the cleanliness of the station, which he looks to himself, not leaving it entirely to his Staff. Two detachments of the 2nd Queen's have been sent up to Banee Khet. The Divisional Staff have also left for the above station, and Colonel Bruce, commanding the 37th N. I. commands the station, and Sir Charles Loalie, Adjutant, acts as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of the Major-General and the Assistant Adjutant-General."

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—George Taylor, of the Bombay Post Office, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting one Mundroop Bhaga.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Peter Johnson and Peter Mello, of the British ship Lellian, were yesterday each sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Nanabhoy Burjorjee, a wholesale shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for selling less than a dozen quart bottles of spirituous liquors contrary to the provisions of the licence granted to him.

HELD TO BAIL.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, solicitor, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and applied on behalf of the prisoner Narayen Crushna, one of the five persons who are charged with receiving an illegal gratification as public servants, employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company—to be held to bail, on his furnishing two sureties in a sum of Rs. 2,500 each, and Rs. 5,000 in his own recognizance. The application was granted, and the accused was accordingly liberated.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Buildings. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present Mr. Mathew, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Cassubhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayan Khote, Mr. Fazulboy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention that there was no line for improvements laid down in Khetwady Road, in consequence of which the erection of some land at the corner of that road and Chunam Kiln Road had been allowed to rebuild a wall which had fallen down there on the old site, though the thoroughfare at that point was very narrow. He thought that steps should be taken, where no lines for improvement were laid down, to have such lines laid down.

THE GIRGAUM TRAMWAY AGAIN.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended that sanction should be given to the taking up of the following piece of land for street improvement, viz:—16·14 square yards or thereabouts at Breach Candy Road, from Mr. Janardhun Bhaskerjee, at Rs. 15 per square yard.

Some discussion took place on the same ground commented on at the last meeting, viz:—that the widening of the street had been rendered necessary only by the laying down of the tramway lines along the Girgaum Road, but was also objected that the land had been taken up before the sanction of the Council was asked.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote thought they should adhere to the improvement lines laid down for their guidance, or else, if they considered these lines should be altered, let them inquire into the question and have the lines newly marked.

The Chairman thought it would be establishing a very bad precedent if all the people who owned land outside the improvement lines along the Girgaum Road were to come forward and ask for seven or eight thousand rupees.

The Commissioner—What is the use of talking like that? We are considering the advisability of taking up sixteen square yards.

The Chairman—I think I ought to be allowed to make my remarks. When I am wrong, I am quite willing that the Council should check me, but until I am, I think I should be allowed to go on. The Chairman further said that he thought the Council should consider what benefit they would receive from taking up pieces of land for street improvement, and when they could do with less than they were asked for. He was quite open to the Council to sanction only what they considered to be indispensably necessary.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought it was necessary to take up the ground irrespective of the Tramway as it was a narrow part of the road, and the new property had been taken up, and he thought this also should be taken up to improve the street.

The Chairman said he did not know there was any objection to this land being taken up, and he moved that the sanction asked for be given, which motion was adopted.

THE TULSEE WATER WORKS.

The 10th Progress Report from the Executive Engineer on special duty at the Tulsee Water Works was considered. The Reporter were asked not to publish the Report or the discussion upon it.

In the course of the conversation, the Municipal Commissioner stated that the Tulsee water will not be ready for distribution before January, because the pipes will not be laid along Vehar before.

The following resolution was adopted:—"That the Commissioner be called on to report as to the particular lengths on which the Tulsee pipes cannot be laid as promised before November next, the reasons for the delay, and the measures proposed by the Engineer to expedite the work."

THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Gangjee asked the Municipal Commissioner:—With reference to the petition to His Excellency the Governor by the inhabitants of Parel published by the local papers on 1st March last, relating to the present inadequate structure known as the Byculla Bridge; and the reply of the Under-Secretary to Government, dated 16th March last. What is the agreement between the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Municipal Commissioner regarding the new Bridge? 2nd. When is the G. I. P. Railway going to build the new bridge, and is it to be re-erected at the sole cost of the Railway Company? Mr. Cassubhoy said he was sure every member present must admit that the Byculla Railway Bridge was totally inadequate for its traffic, a disgrace to the city, and that it called for immediate remedy. His Excellency the Governor in Council promptly recognised the evil, and the Under-Secretary to Government quickly replied to the petitioners, giving good hope that the present state of affairs should soon be remedied, and from His Excellency's well-known energy they might fairly conclude if he took a matter in hand he would quickly carry it through. He had framed his question to give the Municipal Commissioner an opportunity of stating what the agreement referred in the Under-Secretary's reply was, as a matter of much importance the Council should be kept well informed. In this same question he trusted the Municipal Commissioner would be able to satisfy the doubts which prevailed as to whom the cost is to fall upon. In the Elphinstone Bridge, he (the speaker) understood the cost of the land was borne by the Municipality, one-third by the Elphinstone Company, and one-third by the G. I. P. Railway Company, but the Byculla Bridge being purely a Railway Bridge, the cost would fall entirely, he hoped, on the Railway.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Railway Company had informed him that the bridge could not be built until the site for the new Byculla station had been settled upon. They had called for estimates for two alternate sites which had been proposed, one south of the present station, and the other to the north of the bridge.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought the delay was unnecessary, and that immediate action was called for. The Commissioner should be requested to communicate with the Railway authorities immediately, showing the necessity for prompt action being taken to remove the present old rotten structure and building a substantial one which would ensure safety to the public.

Mr. Kirkham asked when the site of the new station was to be settled.

The Commissioner—I cannot say. We cannot force them. It is costing them a lot of money.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—We ought to put the screw upon them to mention when they will be able to do it, and if it is not within a reasonable time, steps must be taken to expedite it. The work must be done, if not by the Railway Company, then by the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrojee—I protest against the Municipality spending a single rupee.

Mr. Rugoonath—It must be done, because the present bridge is totally inadequate to the traffic that passes over it.

The Chairman said that when the G. I. P. line came into Bombay all sorts of grants and concessions were made, and in return simple promises only were exacted. No one thought a lawyer was necessary, or that anything binding should be exacted from the Company. And this was one of the results. With the B. B. line, it was different. The B. B. Company were treated very stringently, and were made to build the magnificent bridges which they had built. There were three very great difficulties connected with the G. I. P. line, and its junction with the public thoroughfares, of which this Byculla bridge question was the smallest. There was besides the closing of the old Mazagon Road for the last fifteen years, and there was the Nesbit Lane level crossing, where Mr. (Dr.) Blaney) was recently kept scolling his heels for forty-five minutes one night when he was in a very great hurry. The G. I. P. authorities were, he knew, full of the very best intentions towards the Bombay Municipality, but all they had done was to take up the Municipality's roads.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy said he was sorry to hear that the Government had acted ungallantly towards the B. B. (bebee) which, in Hindostanee, meant a lady. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee was not quite sure that they could look to the generosity of the Railway Co., on whose part he thought there was an undertaking which they must be compelled to carry out.

The Commissioner—Yes, and when they build the bridge, they must build it according to the wishes of the Municipality.

The Chairman—I believe there is a special agreement about the Mazagon Road, but I do not know where we can find it.

Mr. Kirkham said there was a moral obligation on the G. I. P. Company if there was not a legal one. The matter had been under discussion for the last 15 years, and the public of Bombay had been waiting week after week for a new bridge there, in what was the great northern suburb of the island, the great means of communication between Bombay and the mainland. The present bridge, as Mr. Cassumbhoy had said, was a disgrace to the city.

Mr. Nowrojee said the Municipality promptly enough compelled private individuals to pull down and rebuild dangerous walls, &c., and the G. I. P. Railway ought to be compelled to pull this bridge down.

Mr. Kirkham thought the Commissioner might urge upon the Railway Company the strong feeling existing in the city, as represented by the Corporation and Town Council, that the time really had arrived when this matter should be taken up and carried through without any further delay.

The Commissioner—They are very anxious to do it.

Mr. Nowrojee—Then let them show their anxiety doing it.

Mr. Mathew—Why not address Government, and point out that the present bridge is stopping the traffic.

The Chairman—And it is dangerous, there is no doubt.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—We have made a very bad bargain with the Railway Company.

The Chairman—We have not made any bargain. It was all done by Government. The Municipality has done nothing but protest.

The Secretary (Mr. Barrow) said there was no agreement; it was only an understanding.

Mr. Kirkham—We might request the Commissioner to address Government.

Mr. Rugoonath—And ask them to put the screw on the G. I. P. Ry.

Mr. Nowrojee—Pointing out the dangerous condition of the present structure, and the strong opinion of the Town Council.

Mr. Rugoonath said if the bridge was in a dangerous condition, they should deal with it as they dealt with private property in such cases, and serve notice on the Railway Company to pull it down. But he did not think it was so dangerous that they would be warranted in taking that action. They might represent to Government that it was inadequate.

The Chairman—And a disgrace to Bombay, and we might add, that it is very different from the B. B. and C. I. bridges.

After some further conversation, the following resolution, drafted and proposed by Mr. Kirkham, was adopted—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government, pointing out the inadequacy of the existing bridge over the G. I. P. Ry. at Byculla for the ever increasing traffic on the great northern trunk road of Bombay, and expressing the strong opinion of the Town Council that the G. I. P. Ry. Company should be required by Government to undertake the construction of the long deferred new bridge with the least possible delay."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Messrs. Hurryvullubdas and Narayendas Kulliandas of ground taken up for the improvement of New Hanuman Lane. The Assistant Engineer reported that from the documents produced it appears that the ground belongs to Messrs. Hurryvullubdas and Narayendas Kulliandas and not to Mr. Hurryvullubdas alone, in whose name the sanction of the Town Council was applied for.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 83 for cost of new service pipe to replace the present old one at Foras Road stable, which leaks and is corroded—the amount to be met by a transfer from section II., Labour Conservancy Branch to section V., Repairs, Health Department Budget.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, No. 1,479 of 1878, reporting that a fire broke out on the 14th instant at the Elphinstone Road in a stable belonging to Mr. Jehangeerjee Hormusjee Mody. The damage occasioned was estimated at Rs. 1,000. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to two agreements with Amboo Crushnajee, giving him the right for one year from 1st May 1878 to cultivate with sewage the reclaimed ground belonging to the Municipality between the Clerk Road, the old main drain and the Arthur Crawford Road for Rs. 2,000, also to cultivate land reclaimed by the Municipality at Coorla and Sion, Rs. 3,30⁰.

THE BROAD GAUGE vs. THE NARROW GAUGE.

NOTE on some points of the Traffic working of the Rajpootana State Railway, in comparison with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, for the twelve months ended with June 1877.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,
Chief Auditor's Office,
Bombay, 13th May 1878.

1. In para. 18 of the Minute of H. E. the Viceroy, dated 12th March 1878, the question of gauge for the future lines of Railway to be provided by the State in India was stated to be "no longer open;" and it was claimed that "our experience is already sufficient to prove that narrow" (i e. metre) "gauge lines admit of considerable economy in first construction, and that they are fully capable of carrying any traffic likely to be brought upon them as cheaply at least as a similar traffic could be carried on any Railway."

2. As the adoption of the metre gauge for future State Railways [with the exception of certain strategic lines upon military grounds] is thus declared by so high an authority to be justified on economical grounds, by the experience already gained, a comparison of some of the results actually attained in working traffic on the narrow and on the broad gauges may be interesting and useful.

3. With this view the figures given in the Statement appended hereto have been brought together. They are in most particulars taken from the official Revenue Accounts of the various lines, or from the Reviews of those accounts by the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts; but not the case they are simply deductions from figures so obtained. They are therefore, not only authentic, but are worked on the same principles in all cases, and furnish, consequently, a reliable basis for comparison.

4. The Railways selected for comparison are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula lines, as representing the guaranteed broad gauge, and the Rajpootana State Railway as representing the narrow, or metre gauge, worked by the State. The period of comparison is the twelve months ended with June 1877, the latest date for which all necessary detailed results are as yet completely known for all the lines.

5. The question of construction cost is not here gone into, as no fair basis of comparison between the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. lines—constructed under great difficulties, natural and artificial,—and the Rajpootana lines running through an easy country and built with the advantage of every necessary facility as well as of experience laboriously gained on the older lines,—can be laid down. It could be shown that the Extension and Branch lines of the B. B. and C. I. Company, about 110 miles in length, built during the last 8 years on the broad gauge, have been constructed at a cost per mile not exceeding that of the Rajpootana State Railway, even if the B. B. & C. I. Co.'s new lines, which only required a very limited supply of new rolling stock and workshop accommodation beyond what was drawn from, or available on the main line, be charged with the same rate per mile (about Rs. 12,500, or say Rs. 13,000) for this purpose as appears to have been sanctioned for the Rajpootana State Lines on the narrow gauge.

6. It should, further, be stated that in the comparative Table appended to this Note, the expenses of the B. B. and C. I. R. for the half-year ended with December 1876 are very unfavourably shown, as the traffic of that half-year was affected, and the Revenue charges heavily increased, by the rupture of the Nerbudda Bridge during the period. Owing to this cause the gross Revenue charges in the second half of 1876 were actually higher than those of the following half-year, though in the latter nearly 40 per cent. more train miles, entirely due to heavier goods traffic, were run, and 21 fewer miles of line were worked. It may also be noted that the receipts of the B. B. and C. I. line for Goods traffic are to a considerable extent at certain points kept down by the influence of competition by sea.

7. It should also be mentioned that the figures quoted relating to the G. I. P. R. include those relating to the small State Lines, and the Nizam's State Railway, worked by the G. I. P. R. Co. These do not much affect the results but probably reduce the Gross Earnings per Mile appended slightly more unfavourable to the G. I. P. R. Co. than the G. I. P. Co.'s own line alone would show.

8. The length of the B. B. and C. I. line and that of the Rajpootana State line between Delhi and Agra and Ajmere are so nearly alike—the former being only about 4 miles the shorter by 10 per cent—that no objection can be taken to a comparison of the traffic working on these two lines on the score of the relative shortness of the State railway. The gradients of the State line are, however, heavier than those of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

9. With these preliminary explanations I would now draw attention to the facts shown by the appended Table.

10. And first as regards Passenger traffic. The Rajpootana State line carried, on each mile on, rather more Passengers than the G. I. P. Railway did, but only about 30 per cent of the number carried on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the three railways the proportion of Passengers travelling in third or fourth class varied, from 92·78 per cent. on the B. B. and C. I. line to 98·57 per cent. on the Rajpootana State line. On the State line the average charge for such Passengers was about 2 pies, while on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways it was nearly 3 pies per mile. But the cost of their carriage, as apportioned in the Government Examiner's Reviews, was, on the B. B. and C. I. line, 1·64 pies in the December, and ·78 pies in the June half-year per passenger per mile; on the G. I. P. line 1·99 pies and ·87 pies for the same half-years respectively; while on the Rajpootana State line it was 1·33 pies in the December and 1·45 pies in the June half-year.

11. The special cause that aff

THE NEW SESSION IN BORNEO.

(Straits Times.)

The *Sarawak Gazette* of the 24th April throws a somewhat different light upon the recent proceedings of Baron Overbeck in the North-east of Borneo, and his Treaty for the cession of a large and fertile tract of territory with the Sultans of Brunei and Sooloo. It now, under the influence, apparently, of Rajah Brooke's visit to Brunei and Gaya Bay, and of H. H.'s discoveries and conclusions thereupon, pronounces the first report very inaccurate and as representing hopes rather than facts. After due perusal and consideration of the Rajah of Sarawak's statement to his Council, as well as the interesting diary following the visit of Mr. Alise, it seems to us that all that can be said in the matter is, that the first account was rather rose-coloured. But in this matter of the *British Borneo Company*, it appears to us that the great substantial facts are perfectly correct. There exist the elements of a British Company, whether powerful or not, remains yet to be seen, and it is, at all events, already powerfully represented by Baron Overbeck and his new steamer the America. Furthermore, there has been a cession of a large tract of territory to the Baron by the Sultan of Brunei, with the title of Maharajah of Saba or Sabat, but the extent of the territory, the instalment of the Maharajah, and the exact terms of the cession appear to be matters of more or less uncertainty. The only matter regarding which Baron Overbeck's proceedings would seem to have been open to question, if not reprehension, was the dexterous use he is said to have made of the presence of H. M. S. Hart, and the Acting Governor of Labuan, at Brunei, during his negotiations with the Sultans of Brunei and Sooloo. The Natives would appear to have been under the impression, an impression as to which no attempt was, apparently, made to undeceive them, that the negotiations were in some way specially recognised by the British Government by the presence of the Hart and Governor Treacher. We have been informed and have good reason to believe, that the Hart was present by accident, merely, in Brunei, on the arrival of Baron Overbeck in the America, and that Governor Treacher was on board the Hart as a passenger only, and not in his official capacity, either as Governor of Labuan or Consul General for Borneo. Furthermore, we have been informed that both Captain Evans and Mr. Treacher specifically warned the members of the expedition that they would be held liable for any trouble which might arise in consequence of their unauthorized action.

It is only right, however, to say that all the above allegations have been strenuously denied, and, on the other hand, the promoters may know their own business best, and may not have embarked in this enterprise without having made a due forecast of the difficulties they would have to encounter, as well as the advantages and profits success would bring them. It is possible enough they made up their minds that no assistance was to be looked for from England, or any other power, except fair-play, and that they must rely on their own courage and judgment to attain the object they sought, that, namely, of opening up a sparsely-populated, neglected, but rich and fertile country to trade and agricultural enterprise. If that is so, and all the descriptions of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country, as well as the disposition of the natives, are anything like correct, there should be no reason why, by refraining from being too ambitious or in too great a hurry, and by the exercise of tact, judgment, and kindly consideration for the natives, success should not attend and reward their efforts and calculations, and there can be no reason at any rate why every one should not wish success to settlers of their enterprise.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONQUEST OF KASHGARIA BY THE CHINESE.

MARCH 16TH.—A Decree. A memorial has this day been received from Tso Tsung-t'ang, Kin Shun, and Liu Tien, forwarded by express at the rate of 600 *li* a day under the "red flag," * reporting the recovery of the four western cities of *Nan lu* (Kashgaria), and the complete subjugation of the New Dominion. After the recapture of the four eastern cities of Kashgaria by the Imperial army last year, Liu Kin-t'ang organised plans for the systematic recovery of the four western towns of the same region. He directed Yuh Hu-ngen, General-in-Chief, to advance by way of Aksu and Barchuk Maralb'ashi with the main army, while Hwang Wanp'eng and others were directed to proceed with the reserves by way of Uah. It was understood that they should first assail Kashgar, and the date of attack was agreed upon, Lu' Kin-t'ang in the meanwhile occupying Barchuck Maralb'ashi in order to retain possession of the principal line of communication. He set out from thence on the 19th December, and advanced by forced marches on Yarkand, which he took possession of on the 21st. On the 24th, he again pushed forward at double the ordinary rate of speed and occupied Yingishar, after which he resumed his march and arrived before Kashgar on the 26th. Yuh Hu-ngen and his colleague had reached the city nine days before him, and attacked it from different points. The rebels under the *soi-disant* Generalissimo Wang Yuan-lin were first exterminated, and a force of from three to four thousand cavalry and infantry who came to their rescue were vigorously engaged by Yuh Hu-ngen. In the meantime the city gates were opened by the rebels, and they fled pell-mell, hotly pursued by Yuh Hu-ngen and Hwang Wanp'eng, who followed them in different directions. The enemy were completely disorganised, and one of their leaders, Kan Siao-hu was captured alive, while others were beheaded on the field of battle, and the whole force exterminated. The General-in-Chief Siao Yuanheng having joined forces with Hwang Wan-p'eng, followed up the pursuit, and succeeded in capturing alive the *soi-disant* Generalissimo Ma Yuan, and beheading his second in command, their force being also exterminated. Kan Siao-hu and Kin Siang-yin, a rebel leader, with his son, were put to death by Liu Kin-t'ang and their heads exposed, and over eleven hundred of the rebels at Kashgar were executed; the remainder disappeared entirely. The General-in-chief T'ung Fuh-siang advanced rapidly upon Khoten, and on the 2nd of January and the following days occupied himself in the destruction of the rebels and the pacification of the people, bringing this town also under complete subjugation. Since the revolt of the Buruts (Black Kirghis) in 1864, under the Mahomedan rebel Kin Siang-yin and others, Kashgar and seven other towns in the South fell into their hands, and, subsequently, Turfan and Urumtsi. For more than ten years has the Court been reverently undergoing the chastisement of Heaven. Tso Tsung-t'ang was specially invested with the title of Imperial Commissioner, and called upon to take the management of military operations in the New Dominion; and this high officer, intent at once upon the works of extermination and pacification, first devised and carried out measures for the subjugation of the *Peh Lu* (Sungaria). He commenced with the recapture of Urumtsi, that he might hold command of a strong position; then Manas was recovered, and, advancing by several routes simultaneously, he took in succession Turfan and other strongholds. The important places in Eastern Kashgaria being wrested from the insurgents, he marshalled his army and advanced Westwards. By a series of rapid movements, accomplished as easily as the splitting of a bamboo, he secured possession of the eight towns of Southern Kashgaria, all of which are now in his hands. Prayerful reliance on a mighty Providence, and trust in the fostering aid of an illustrious ancestry, has enabled their Majesties the Empresses, unceasing in their solicitude and unwearying in their efforts, to discover a skilful and capable agent actuated by the same spirit in the treatment of the stranger and those of his own race; a leader who has executed his commands with a brilliant success that will afford solace to the spirit of the departed Emperor that reigns in Heaven, and has realised the hopes of officials and people. Our consolation and joy are indeed profound, and it becomes our duty to endow the leader of our army, battered by wind and rain, and exposed to every hardship, with the highest mark of Imperial grace, as a reward for his exertions. We command that Tso Tsung-t'ang, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Secretary Governor-General of Shansi and Kansuh, who has shown a capacity for military administration in every particular, and has been mindful to report to Us with promptitude, shall be advanced from the dignity of a *Peh* (third order of hereditary nobility) of the first grade, to that of *How* (second order of hereditary nobility) of the second grade. We command that Liu kin-t'ang, expectant sub-director of a minor metropolitan department of the third grade, who has displayed bravery and prudence in a great degree, and shown an aptitude in the device of expedients to secure victory, carrying his success to the most distant regions, be advanced from the distinction of *Ki Tu Yu* (seventh order of hereditary nobility), to that of *Nan* (fifth order) of the second grade, and be placed first on the list for promotion to the substantive post of sub-director of a minor metropolitan department of the third grade. [Here follows a list of distinctions to be conferred on other officers, occupying thirty pages of the *Gazette*.]

A decree again referring to the victories in the New Dominion. This region, which has been in a state of revolt for more than ten years and was the cause of unceasing anxiety to the late Emperor, having been subjugated by Tso Tsung-t'ang, the spirit of his late Majesty now in Heaven will be much solaced at the intelligence. The Prince of Li is directed to go to the Lung Fuh Sze temple, and after having performed the usual ceremonies before the sacrificial table in front of the late Emperor's tablet, he is to offer a libation and inform the spirit of his departed Majesty of the success that has been achieved. The Han-lin College are to prepare the announcement to be read by the Prince of Li.

March 18th.—A Decree. Tso Tsungt'ang having reported to us the recapture of the towns in Kashgaria, and the subjugation of the New Dominion, We have already bestowed special marks of our favour upon this high officer and other leaders of our armies. Since the revolt of the Mahommedans in the New Dominion, now more than ten years since, there have been various officers who have displayed energy in the extirpation of the rebels, sacrificing their lives on the field of battle, or in the defence of strongholds which, in obedience to orders, they have maintained in the face of danger. Now that peace is established in this region, and meritorious services are being proclaimed, it behoves Us to recall to remembrance the merits of those earlier days, for whom Our pity and compassion are profound. Let Tso Tsung-t'ang carefully ascertain the names of all officers that have been killed in action beyond the frontier during the years that this campaign has lasted, and let him report these to Us, and await the manifestation of Our favour.

A decree on the same subject, recognising the propriety of adding the name of Kin-shun, Military Governor of Ili, to the number of those that should be rewarded for the successes lately achieved. This officer greatly distinguished himself in the combined attack on Urumtsi and other places, and has shown care and vigilance in the maintenance of order in the region over which he has been placed in command. He is to be advanced three steps and placed first on the list for promotion to any vacancy to which he can be appointed.

[* Note. The Red flag is borne by couriers carrying Memorials announcing great victories.]

THE FASHIONABLE WIFE.

To some among us of the cynical kind—or, shall we say, hard-headed and clear-sighted?—it is a standing miracle, why a man of average means and health should marry. Single, he has his freedom and possibilities; married, he is emphatically done for, and has as little to hope from fate as he ought to expect from Venus. Single, he is courted by pleasant mothers with pretty girls who study his tastes, make things lively for his amusement and give their minds to the best kind of bait: married, he is ranked among the fogies, and his personal value has disappeared to be reflected only in the skill of his *chef* and the character of his brands. Single, he is untroubled by domestic cares, has few responsibilities, and still fewer avenues by which unhappiness or discomfort may creep in; married, he is bound to endure as another alloie, and if his pleasures are halved his pains are doubled. Before he makes his choice he is in the position of the boy with the guinea—potentially the possessor of every toy that takes his fancy: after he has chosen he must abide by his decision, and *caveat emptor* has a graver significance in the matrimonial than in any other kind of market. If the doll is badly sewn and the bran runs out, if the rocking-horse halts and the drum has a hole in it, the unlucky elf who has pitched so disastrously may perhaps coax papa out of an improved edition; but what can Benedict do, save cover up his disappointment when he finds that his toy looked better on the shelf than it shows in the hand, and swear to the whishing world that a hint of things awry is as false as it is libellous?

From the purely selfish point of view the frantic desire of one man to provide for life for another man's daughter, as some one calls it, seems inexplicable; and nothing but the strong instinct of continuing the family name and transmitting an inheritance, backed by the associations which cluster round a married household, explains an act which, on the face of it, looks suicidal. But if this is true of marriage in general, and given even the better sort of wife, what is it when a man chooses for his share a woman who develops into the kind known as fashionable? Whatever was a disappointment before becomes now an unendurable infliction, and the crooked stick, disagreeable enough when only an inch long, is a cross a foot thick which has to be borne to the end of time. A fashionable wife is a woman who marries neither for love nor for respect, but only for a banker's book and social position. She has a house but no home; an establishment but no family; a husband, but neither companion, nor friend, nor yet lover in him. These live on the other side of the street-door; and the fashionable wife finds in them all that she refuses to her lawful proprietor. She goes in for free-trade in life, and holds that marriage should be no more a *huis clos* than the corn-sack or the vine-vat. When a woman marries, according to her, she extends her sphere rather than contracts it; and she can discourse with unction on the value of general usefulness, which is a theory illustrated in her own action without stint. Pleasure and flirting are the cardinal points to which such imaginary possession as she calls her soul points with unwavering fidelity; and of these she determines to have her fill. Why not? They all do it, she says; and, for her own part, she feels no inward call to stand out from the crowd as a saint in the midst of sinners, a lily in the rank-and-file of flaunting poppies or garish tulips. It is quite sufficient for her sense of what is due to public propriety, also sufficient exercise for her wits, to keep on the right side of discovery and the Divorce Court; but she draws her line at the Eleventh Commandment, and holds all that lies within lawful and right.

If she has social ambition as well as personal vanity, she goes in for every new invention by which modern women are seeking to throw off the grave restraints of an older and sweeter time that they may live in the light of liberty, unchecked by modesty or reticence. She haunts opticians clubs and sits on close committees; is always to the front in *tableaux vivants*, where she invents startling combinations of drapery which betrays more than it conceals, and plans poses which suggest more than they explain, or she takes part in private theatricals when the play contains spice, and values her reputation as an actress more than as anything else that can be said of her. If she has a shadow of literary talent, she writes love poems with the faint echo of Swinburne in their method; or a novel which she makes significant by asterisks, and conspicuous by its audacity of style as well as of story; or, if she is a painter in her degree, she dashes off bold sketches from nature and the nude, and holds her studio—with that locked Japanese cabinet on the table—as a kind of back parlour behind the shop, where only those are admitted who can say "Shibboleth" without lisping. The fame of that studio, and the courage of those sketches, runs like an underground fire among her society; and the number of men who do say "Shibboleth," and do not lisp, becomes as many as those rings in the Arabian Nights tables which the lady took from her box while the genie was sleeping, and counted, smiling, as her trophies.

For the fashionable wife has lovers as part of the necessary furniture of her existence. Vain, even if cold, the homage of many men is absolutely essential to that state of gratified pride which it pleases her to call her happiness. If she has to pay a price which gives more than it takes, she compounds with the loss for the sake of the gain, and in that homage finds the satisfaction of her vanity which love could never give her heart. The last and least of all the men in her world is the husband whose name she bears. True, he is her companion to stiff dinner-parties and on those state occasions when the morality of the world demands the conjoint presence of man and wife; but for that warm and loving friendship which is the true meaning of marriage for the companionship and home for which the human heart craves, he is nowhere; and she would laugh in your face if you spoke of him as her comrade, her beloved, or her chief. Of all that old-world religion of honour paid by the wife to her husband, as the head of the family and the veritable bondband, she knows no more than she does of Lady Fanshawe's power of sacrifice, Lady Jane Grey's pathetic heroism, or Margaret More's filial devotion. She lives for society, not for home; for men, not the one man; and Vanity Fair is the only conception of Paradise to which she can attain. Hollow and heartless, the German Ellewoman is her only fitting type, and he who expects to find in her either truth or love had better spend his time in building temples on a quicksand or planting fruit-trees in the desert.

The fashionable wife refuses absolutely all obedience to the law of duty, all recognition, indeed, that she has any duty at all, especially to the community as a community, and not merely a fashionable assemblage of holders of drawing-rooms and givers of dinner-parties. The desire of the man who has married her for a family to carry on the name and traditions of his house, is something inexpressibly abhorrent to her. She does not care for children in the abstract and to be a mother on her own account is a *corvee* to which she will not submit. It interferes too much with her plan of life as she has laid it down, spoils her figure, cuts her out of pleasures, makes her uncomfortable, and is in every way a nuisance that has no compensation. After the first, she strikes; and the family for which the man in chief part married, rests on a wretched little creature who is handed over to nurses from his birth, and who, when older, and if presentable, is done up in blue velvet and exhibited as a show, while given strong wine and sugar-plums as his share of such family life as may be about. This is the only tax which the fashionable wife will pay to maternity, and even this she thinks too much.

The fashionable wife, following after Jezebel, thinks that paint and dyes make a woman more beautiful than nature and cleanliness possibly can. She is an adept at personal adornment, and knows the latest chemical discoveries in relation to the hair and skin, the shadows under the eyes, and the rosy touches that tell so well in artful places. But to her husband who sometimes sees her before she is made up, her artificial beauty is loathsome, and he wonders at the blind insanity of those who find it attractive. She ridicules his remonstrances, when she does not treat them as impertinences, and tells him jauntily, that, if he does not like her as she is he can leave her alone. She will never seek him, he may be sure. And she keeps her word; or, if she breaks it, it is only when her funds have run short and her last diamond is in the hands of the jeweller who has charged her a round sum for his paste, as percentage on her necessities. Sometimes, however, she does not go to her husbands when she is in shallow water. She knows others who have more to spend, and who are more generous in spending it; and among the undefined mysteries of social life may be ranked the dress, the amusements, the expenditure of certain fashionable wives with little or no pin-money, and husbands who either cannot or who will not supply them with more. How they buy their jewels and pay for their opera-box; how they manage about that bill owing at the old lace shop, with the fat woman, who comes on errands not all about Valenciennes and Brussels; and what they do with their gambling debts which must be wiped off, let who will go short, remain dead secrets in our social life. One thing is certain: they get their accommodation somehow:—but the price? Men of the world are, for the most part, keen hands at a bargain, and as little likely to give hard cash for the privilege of looking into the whites of a pair of eyes, however fine they may be, as they are to buy a house which they neither let nor live in, or a horse which they never ride and do not show. These, however, are disagreeable truths whispered by common sense which it is considered impolitic, not to say improper, to suggest, and the Arcadian innocence and spotless integrity of the fashionable wife—not yet found out—are miracles attested by the universal consent of silence, fables which must be accepted as facts if you wish to be received with consideration in those heavily-curtained *boudoirs* where these questionable divinities have their shrines.

Let women ask themselves, with such brains and power of seeing truth as they possess—why do men marry? A wife is a man's partner, or she is his housekeeper, his companion, his mistress or the mother of his children. When the marriage is perfect she is all combined. But the fashionable wife is none of these things. She looks on her husband's money as spoil—something which he wants to guard, and she to seize. It is no joint-property which it is as much her interest as it is his to save and use wisely; but an enemy's possession which it will be her gain to loot. As for companionship—*toujours perdrix* palls, and an evening spent with her husband alone counts as *the ne plus ultra* of deadly dulness. Personal love for him has died out if ever it once existed under the guise of passion because of novelty and whatever else may be to others, her husband finds her uniformly cold and repellant. Motherhood is her bugbear, children unwelcome intruders, and there is no more miserable woman extant, than the fashionable wife with a baby, which hinders her from joining in the season's vulgar pleasures. Essentially selfish and shallow, love has as little meaning for her as the doctrine of duty or the glory of sacrifice, and those who know her stand aside in a kind of wonder at the scheme of creation which includes, among its classes, a being without sex and without virtues—a woman with presumably a soul like any other, absolutely destitute of the love which saves the world from worse than death—of the reality which seeks truth and lives in it—of all nobleness of aspiration, and all righteousness of life—of a woman whose god is pleasure, and her one sole religion—fashion.—*Truth.*

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Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,
Mokumah to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokamah (do.)
Nilhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back,
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Chelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Bayppore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anakari Chatrum and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arcouum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Goalundo and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
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P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation C
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S. N. Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Pilgrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay
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